



Consolidated Results for 3Q of FY March 2020 **Consolidated Full Year Projections for** FY March 2020

Tetsuji Yamanishi Senior Vice President

Performance Briefing 3Q of Fiscal Year March 2020

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Hello, I'm Tetsuji Yamanishi, Senior Vice President of TDK. Thank you for taking the time to attend TDK's performance briefing for the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 2020. I will be presenting an overview of our consolidated results.

Key points concerning earnings for 3Q of FY March 2020 Attracting Tomorrow &TDK



TDK delivered increases in net sales and earnings in 3Q, amid continuing global economic uncertainty and no major changes in the demand environment.

- Net sales for 3Q rose 1.4% year on year. Operating income increased 23.2% year on year.
- Operating income, income before income taxes, and net income all achieved new record highs for a nine-month period.
 - ¬ Rechargeable Batteries maintained high profitability, driving overall earnings.
 - ¬ Sales to the ICT market increased year on year, continuing on from the previous quarter to show a strong performance against the backdrop of increased demand for 5G products. TDK's overall earnings increased due to sales growth in products for use in smartphones and base stations, such as Rechargeable Batteries and High-Frequency Components.
 - ¬ Sales in the automotive and the industrial equipment markets declined year on year as a lower-than-expected level of demand persisted.
 - In the Passive Components segment, TDK posted lower earnings on lower sales.
 - In the Sensor Application Products segment, an improvement in earnings was delayed as sales to the automotive market remained lackluster.
 - ¬ Based on the premise that no rapid recovery in the world economy is expected, TDK will make preparations to steadily capture growth opportunities while anticipating market needs.

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First let's take a look at key points concerning earnings. From the second quarter, trade tensions between the U.S. and China began to take full effect, and the impact on the global economy grew more serious. notable in China. Since this time, there has been an ongoing sense of uncertainty in the global economy. In our priority markets, there were no major changes in the demand environment and the Company achieved year on year increases in sales and profit for the third quarter amid a continuing adverse business environment.

Net sales for the third quarter increased by 1.4% year on year, and operating income increased significantly by 23.2%.

For the nine-month period, net sales were down year on year, while operating income, income before income taxes, and net income reached record highs, with operating income for the nine-month period surpassing 100.0 billion yen for the first time.

Demand trends overall continued along the same trends as the previous quarter, with full-scale demand for 5G starting in the ICT market and growth in sales of Rechargeable Batteries, High-Frequency Components, MLCCs, and Inductors for use in 5G smartphones and base stations contributing significantly to an overall increase in earnings. With regard to Rechargeable Batteries in particular, we leveraged our expansive customer base to secure high earnings even after the peak demand for smartphones in the second quarter had passed and driving Companywide earnings.

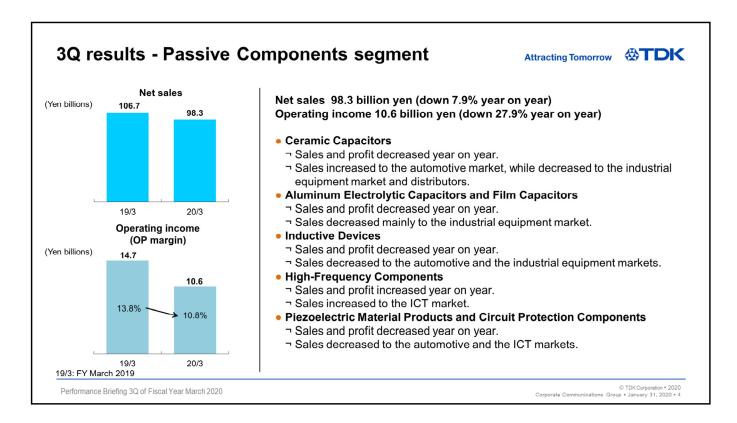
On the other hand, sales to the automotive and the industrial equipment markets decreased year on year as demand continued to decelerate globally, notable in China, and continue to trend at a level below our initial projection. As a result, with the exception of increased sales and profit for High-Frequency Components, other Passive Components recorded lower sales and profit year on year. In Sensor Application Products, there was an overall delay in earnings improvement, mainly reflecting a slump in sales of conventional sensors such as Temperature Sensors and Hall Sensors to the automotive market, despite steady growth in sales of our strategic growth products, TMR Sensors and MEMS Sensors.

Based on the assumption that there is little probability of a rapid recovery in the global economy over the short term, the development of the DX (Digital Transformation) with the startup of 5G and so forth and the development of the EX (Energy Transformation) through the acceleration of responses to environmental issues are set to generate new market needs. We will continue various preparations to anticipate these needs and firmly grasp further growth opportunities.

Consolidated results for 3Q of FY March 2020 **公TDK Attracting Tomorrow** Change FY March 2019 FY March 2020 3Q results 3Q results Yen billions % (Yen billions) 355.6 **Net sales** 350.8 4.8 1.4 40.4 32.8 7.6 23.2 Operating income 9.4% 11.4% Operating income margin +2.0 pt 31.0 41.2 32.9 Income before income taxes 10.2 22.4 29.5 7.1 31.7 Net income Earning per share (JPY) 177.45 233.35 US\$ (JPY) 112.90 108.74 Appreciated by 3.7% EURO (JPY) 128.87 120.34 Appreciated by 6.6% Net sales: Decreased by about 14.5 billion Yen Ex-rate impact to net sales & operating income Operating income: Decreased by about 1.5 billion Yen Performance Briefing 3Q of Fiscal Year March 2020

Moving along, I would like to present an overview of our results. The impact of the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar and the euro caused net sales to contract by around 14.5 billion yen and operating income by around 1.5 billion yen. Nevertheless, both sales and income increased. Net sales were 355.6 billion yen, an increase of 4.8 billion yen, or 1.4%, year on year. Operating income was 40.4 billion yen, up 7.6 billion yen, or 23.2%, year on year. Income before income taxes was 41.2 billion yen, net income was 29.5 billion yen, and earnings per share were 233.35 yen.

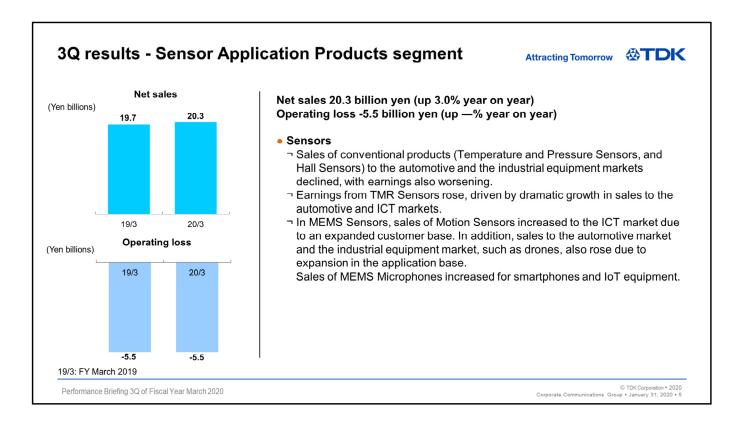
With regard to exchange rate sensitivity, we maintain our estimate that a change of 1 yen against the U.S. dollar will affect annual operating income by about 1.2 billion yen, while a change against the euro will have an impact of about 0.2 billion yen.



Next, I would like to explain our business segment performance.

From the fiscal year ending March 2020, we reclassified some Inductive Devices as Other Passive Components, which reduced sales of Inductive Devices for the third quarter of the fiscal year ended March 2019 by 2.2 billion yen and reduced operating income by 0.4 billion yen.

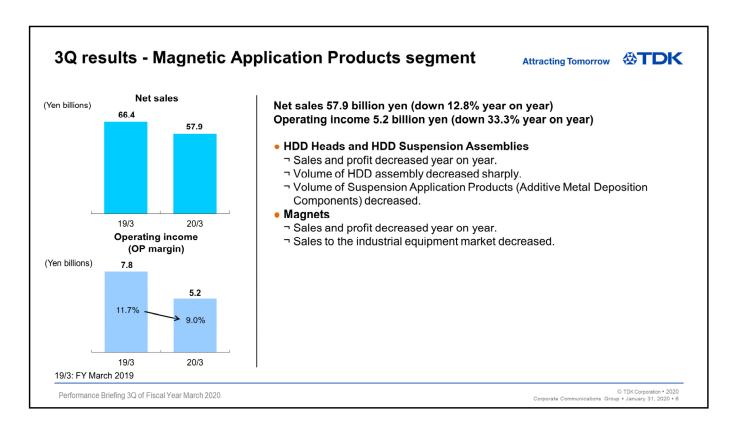
In the Passive Components segment, net sales were 98.3 billion yen, a decrease of 7.9% year on year, and operating income was 10.6 billion yen, a decrease of 27.9%. The operating income margin was 10.8%. Looking at overall market conditions affecting Passive Components, a slump in demand from the automotive and the industrial equipment markets continued along with the impact of an inventory adjustment phase among major distributors in Europe and the U.S. Meanwhile the full-scale awakening of 5G demand, mainly in China, is stimulating movement in products for 5G. Sales of Ceramic Capacitors are increasing steadily to the automotive market, despite the sluggish demand for automobiles. Meanwhile, sales for the ICT market have been level overall, while sales for 5G base stations increased. On the other hand, sales to distributors decreased sharply, for an overall decrease of 12.6%. Profit decreased due to the decrease in sales, however, profitability remained at a high level, mainly due to a higher average sales price driven by growth in the share of high value-added products within sales. In Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors and Film Capacitors, sales and profit decreased as sales declined to the automotive market and the industrial equipment market, including for renewable energy applications, as in the previous quarter. Inductive Devices saw lower sales and profit due to a slump in sales for the automotive and the industrial equipment markets, despite growth in sales for the ICT market driven by an increase in products for 5G. High-Frequency Components saw increases in sales and profit, with sales for 5G devices and base stations increasing significantly in line with growth in demand for 5G. Piezoelectric Material Products and Circuit Protection Components saw lower sales and profit due to a decline in demand for automobiles and a decrease in sales for the ICT market.



In the Sensor Application Products segment, net sales increased 3.0% year on year to 20.3 billion yen, while operating loss was 5.5 billion yen, maintaining the same level as the same period of the previous fiscal year. This includes about 1.4 billion yen in acquisition-related costs for InvenSense, a decrease of 0.2 billion yen year on year.

With no sign of a recovery in demand in the global automotive and industrial equipment markets, sales of conventional sensors, such as Temperature Sensors and Hall Sensors continued from the previous quarter to lack vigor, with sales decreasing sharply year on year and profit also deteriorating, exerting a significant effect on the overall earnings for the segment.

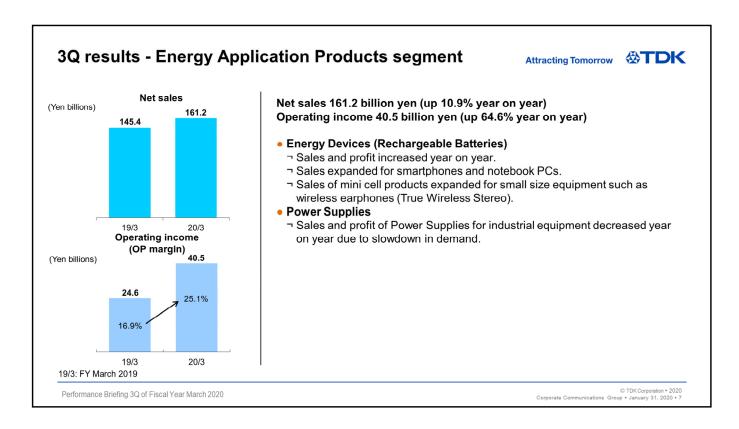
Meanwhile, in strategic products, which are expected to deliver strong growth, TMR Sensors saw further adoption for new applications in the automotive market and sales expanded steadily with increased volume, while in sales for smartphones, progress in adoption for new smartphone models also made a significant contribution to sales expansion. Moreover, in MEMS Sensors, sales of motion sensors to new customers increased steadily, while sales of MEMs Microphones also grew for smartphones, the IoT, and other applications. The impact of the macroeconomic slump and other factors has seen a continued one-step-forward, one-step-back pattern in sales overall, leading to a delay in earnings improvement. In a structural sense, however, we are making progress on consolidating a foundation for earnings growth.



In the Magnetic Application Products segment, net sales declined 12.8% year on year to 57.9 billion yen, operating income declined by 33.3% to 5.2 billion yen, and operating income margin was 9.0%.

The demand trend for HDD Heads and HDD Suspension Assemblies has changed dramatically since the previous fiscal year. While recording densities have increased for 2.5-inch HDDs for PCs, sales volumes decreased and demand for HDD heads for PCs has slowed sharply. On the other hand, demand for Nearline HDD Heads has gradually increased atop a recovery in demand for HDDs for data centers, while recording densities for Nearline HDDs have also been increasing in stages. In this situation, while the sales volume of HDD heads overall has increased 6% year on year, sales of HDD Assemblies have decreased by around 40% from the previous fiscal year with the end of certain HDD Assembly products, and HDD Heads overall have seen sales decrease by around 15%. HDD Suspension Assemblies recorded an approximate 6% decrease in overall sales, with Suspension sales trending about the same level in both volume and amount, while sales of Suspension Application Products to the ICT market decreased. As a result, overall operating income for HDD Heads and HDD Suspension Assemblies decreased, mainly reflecting lower sales and profit for both Suspension Application Products and HDD Heads, as well as a decline in average sales prices due to a changeover period in the product mix.

In Magnets, sales declined by around 14%, mainly reflecting our withdrawal from Magnets for HDDs and the impact of slumps in demand for the industrial equipment and the automotive markets, such as industrial robots and machine tools. Operating loss, however, remained at around the same level as the previous fiscal year, mainly due to the effect of measures to improve production efficiency of products for the automotive market.



In the Energy Application Products segment, net sales rose 10.9% year on year to 161.2 billion yen, and operating income surged 64.6% to 40.5 billion yen. Profitability also improved dramatically, with the operating income margin at 25.1%.

In Rechargeable Batteries, sales increased by around 15% year on year. Sales to the China smartphone market increased sharply year on year due to increased 5G demand and other factors, while in other areas sales for major customers also trended briskly, leading to a significant increase in overall sales for smartphone applications. In addition, sales were strong for tablets and laptop PC applications, along with a steady increase in sales of minicells for wearable products such as wireless earphones. Earnings also increased significantly due to the effect of higher sales, a favorable change in the product mix, and the synergistic effect of further production efficiency improvements in step with volume expansion.

Power Supplies for industrial equipment saw sales and profit decrease due to the strong influence of economic deceleration, including a decline in sales for industrial equipment market.

Quarterly results by segment

Attracting Tomorrow



		3Q of 2Q of FY March 2019 FY March 2020		3Q of FY March 2020	YoY change (C)-(A)		QoQ change (C)-(B)	
	(Yen billions)		(B)	(C)	Yen billions	%	Yen billions	%
	Capacitors	42.7	39.6	37.3	(5.4)	-12.6	(2.3)	-5.8
	Inductive Devices	37.3	35.7	34.8	(2.5)	-6.7	(0.9)	-2.5
	Other Passive Components	26.7	26.6	26.3	(0.4)	-1.5	(0.3)	-1.1
Net sales	Passive Components	106.7	101.9	98.3	(8.4)	-7.9	(3.6)	-3.5
	Sensor Application Products	19.7	20.8	20.3	0.6	3.0	(0.5)	-2.4
	Magnetic Application Products	66.4	54.5	57.9	(8.5)	-12.8	3.4	6.2
	Energy Application Products	145.4	173.7	161.2	15.8	10.9	(12.5)	-7.2
	Other	12.6	19.4	17.9	5.3	42.1	(1.5)	-7.7
	Total	350.8	370.2	355.6	4.8	1.4	(14.6)	-3.9
	Passive Components	14.7	11.4	10.6	(4.1)	-27.9	(8.0)	-7.0
0	Sensor Application Products	(5.5)	(5.5)	(5.5)	0.0	-	0.0	-
per	Magnetic Application Products	7.8	3.5	5.2	(2.6)	-33.3	1.7	48.6
Operating	Energy Application Products	24.6	42.5	40.5	15.9	64.6	(2.0)	-4.7
j j	Other	(1.2)	(0.6)	(2.5)	(1.3)	-	(1.9)	-
income	Sub total	40.5	51.2	48.4	7.9	19.5	(2.8)	-5.5
ī	Corporate and eliminations	(7.7)	(7.3)	(8.0)	(0.3)	-	(0.7)	-
	Total	32.8	43.9	40.4	7.6	23.2	(3.5)	-8.0
	Operating income margin	9.4%	11.9%	11.4%	+2.0pt	-	-0.5pt	-
Ex-rate	US\$ (JPY)	112.90	107.39	108.74				
rate	EURO (JPY)	128.87	119.48	120.34				

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Next, I would like to explain the factors behind the changes in segment net sales and operating income from the second quarter to the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 2020.

Let's begin with net sales in the Passive Components segment. Net sales in this segment decreased by 3.6 billion yen or 3.5%, from the second quarter. Sales of Capacitors decreased overall by around 2.3 billion yen, or 5.8%, from the second quarter. Ceramic Capacitor sales decreased, reflecting a sharp drop in sales to distributors and an overall declining trend, despite increasing for 5G base stations. Sales of Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors and Film Capacitors decreased overall to the industrial equipment market, despite showing an increasing trend for renewable energy, while sales to the automotive market also decreased. Sales of Inductive Devices decreased by 0.9 billion yen, or 2.5%, from the second quarter. While sales for the 5G devices increased, sales remained flat overall for the ICT market, with sales for the automotive market also level from the second quarter. Meanwhile, sales for the industrial equipment market continued flagging, leading to an overall decrease. In Other Passive Components, net sales decreased slightly by 0.3 billion yen, or 1.1%, from the second quarter. Growth in sales of High-Frequency Components for 5G devices and base stations absorbed a decline in sales of Piezoelectric Material Products and Circuit Protection Components due to flagging sales to the industrial equipment and the automotive markets.

Operating income in the Passive Components segment decreased by 0.8 billion yen, or 7.0%, from the second quarter. Profit from Ceramic Capacitors, Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors, Film Capacitors, and Inductive Devices decreased on lower sales. High-Frequency Components achieved significant earnings growth atop increases in sales and profit along with production efficiency gains, among other factors. Profit from Piezoelectric Material Products and Circuit Protection Components remained about level from the second quarter as the impact of a decrease in sales was absorbed by cost improvements.

In the Sensor Application Products segment, net sales decreased by 0.5 billion yen, or 2.4%, from the second quarter. Sales of Temperature and Pressure Sensors decreased overall as Temperature Sensors were affected by a slump in demand for automobiles. Sales of Magnetic Sensors were level overall, as a slight upturn in sales of Hall Sensors for the automotive market from the second quarter was offset by a decrease in sales of TMR Sensors to the ICT market after peaking in the second quarter. Sales of MEMS sensors decreased slightly from the second quarter, with sales for microphones remaining mostly flat, while sales of motion sensors were affected by a decline in demand from small- and medium-sized smartphone manufacturers in China.

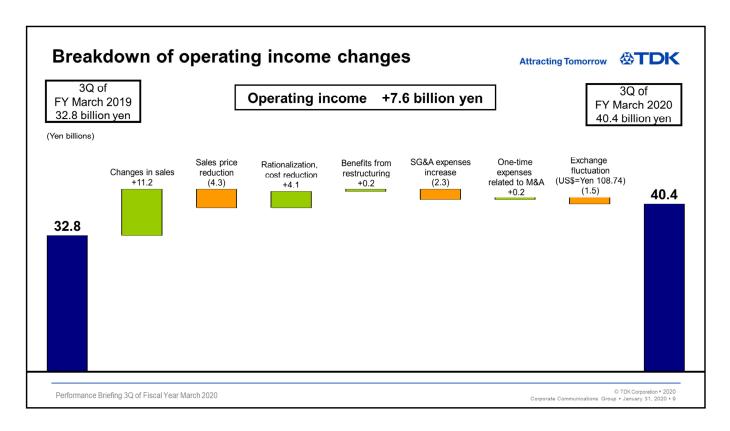
The Sensor Application Products segment continued to report an operating loss at about the same level as the second quarter of about 5.5 billion yen. Temperature and Pressure Sensors reported a slight loss due to lower sales. Magnetic Sensors saw losses narrow on higher sales of Hall Sensors, but maintained a loss in line with the second quarter overall. MEMS Sensors continued to report a loss, but made progress in reducing it through changes to the product mix and improvement in costs, among other initiatives.

In the Magnetic Application Products segment, net sales increased by 3.4 billion yen, or 6.2%, from the second quarter. The shipment index for HDD Heads increased by about 3% from 89 in the second quarter to 92 in the third quarter. HDD Assembly sales also increased, growing by about 5% overall. In HDD Suspension Assemblies, sales of Nearline HDD Suspension Assemblies increased sharply, outweighing a decrease in Suspension Application Product sales for an overall increase of 14%. Magnet sales decreased by about 3% from the second quarter.

Operating income in the Magnetic Application Products segment increase by 1.7 billion, or 48.6%, from the second quarter. HDD Heads and HDD Suspension Assemblies both saw increases in sales and profit, while Magnets narrowed its loss by improving costs, despite a decrease in sales

In the Energy Application Products segment, net sales decreased by 12.5 billion yen, or 7.2%, from the second quarter. While Rechargeable Batteries saw sales to China increase due to an increase in sales for 5G smartphone handsets, sales to North America and South Korea decreased overall as demand retreated from a peak in the second quarter. Sales of Power Supplies for industrial equipment remained about level with the second quarter.

Operating income in the Energy Application Products segment was 40.5 billion yen, a decrease of 2.0 billion yen from the second quarter. The main contributing factor was lower sales and profit from Rechargeable Batteries.



Next is the breakdown of the change in operating income. Let's take a look at the main factors behind the increase of 7.6 billion yen in operating income. First, while there was a reduction in income due to a decrease in sales of Passive Components, there was a positive impact of about 11.2 billion yen from an increase in sales, mainly for Rechargeable Batteries. Sales price reductions had a negative impact of around 4.3 billion yen; however, this was absorbed by the effect of rationalization and cost improvements including measures to improve manufacturing capability for Passive Components and further productivity improvements in Rechargeable Batteries, which had a positive impact of roughly 4.1 billion yen. Benefits from structural reforms had a positive impact of about ¥0.2 billion yen, along with a positive impact of around 0.2 billion yen due to a decrease in expenses related to the InvenSense acquisition. Administration and development expenses in connection with business expansion in Rechargeable Batteries increased by around 2.3 billion yen, and the increase of 7.6 billion yen in operating income included a negative impact of about 1.5 billion yen from exchange rate fluctuations.

		FY March 2019	FY March 2020 Results through 3Q (2019.4.1-2019.12.31)	Change			
	(Yen billions)	Results through 3Q (2018.4.1-2018.12.31)		Yen billions	%		
	Net sales	1,072.7	1,062.7	(10.0)	-0.9		
	Operating income	94.9	109.2	14.3	15.1		
***************************************	Operating income margin	8.8%	10.3%	+1.5pt	-		
	Income before income taxes	88.8	109.8	21.0	23.6		
	Net income	63.5	74.4	10.9	17.2		
	Earning per share (JPY)	502.78	589.16	-	-		
Ex-rate	US\$ (JPY)	111.17	108.74	Appreciated by 2.2%			
rate	EURO (JPY)	129.55	121.12	Appreciate	d by 6.5%		
E	Ex-rate impact to net sales &	Net sales	: Decreased by abou	ıt 34.5 billion Y	en		
			ating income : Decreased by about 3.5 billion Yen				

Next, let's look at consolidated results for the nine months ended December 2019.

For the first three quarters, net sales were 1,062.7 billion yen, down 0.9% year on year, and operating income was 109.2 billion yen, up 14.3 billion, or 15.1% year on year. Income before income taxes was 109.8 billion yen, and net income was 74.4 billion yen, up 17.2% year on year. Although net sales decreased, operating income, income before income taxes, and net income all reached new record highs.

	FY March 2019	FY March 2020	FY March 2020	YoY change	
(Yen billions)	full year results	full year projections (announced on Apr. 26, 2019)	full year projections (announced on Oct. 31, 2019)	Yen billions	%
Net sales	1,381.8	1,420.0	1,390.0	8.2	0.6
Operating income	107.8	120.0	120.0	12.2	11.3
Operating income margin	7.8%	8.5%	8.6%	+0.8 pt	
Income before income taxes	115.6	118.0	118.0	2.4	2.1
Net income	82.2	84.0	84.0	1.8	2.2
Earning per share (JPY) Dividends (JPY)	651.02	665.11	665.06	-	
	1st half : 80 2nd half : 80 Annual: 160	1st half : 90 2nd half : 90 Annual : 180	1st half : 90 2nd half : 90 Annual : 180	-	
US\$ (JPY)	110.94	108.00	108.00	-	
US\$ (JPY) EURO (JPY)	128.48	122.00	122.00	-	
Capital expenditure Depreciation and amortization	173.6	200.0	200.0	26.4	15.2
	106.6	130.0	130.0	23.4	22.0
Research and development	115.2	120.0	120.0	4.8	4.2

Next, I would like to discuss our consolidated full-year projections for the fiscal year ending March 2020. We have maintained the full-year projections announced previously in October.

In our October announcement, we reflected significant changes in demand trends in our target markets, and making a downward revision only to net sales. Subsequently, some improvements were seen in the demand environment, including the start of full-scale demand for 5G and a recovery in semiconductor-related demand. However, the impact of the U.S.-China trade dispute on the Chinese ICT market is unclear. Moreover, demand trends in the automotive and the industrial equipment markets and inventory adjustments at major distributors in Europe and the U.S. are not expected to cause major changes in the overall demand trend for the short term, and we have therefore left the previously announced forecast unchanged.

Our forecasts for operating income, income before income taxes, and net income remain unchanged. Our assumed exchange rates for the fourth quarter, capital expenditure, depreciation and amortization, and R&D expenses have not changed from our initial plan.

Dividends are to be 90 yen per share for the second half, as initially planned, for an annual dividend of 180 yen per share.

Amid an uncertain future in the global economy, we will aim to achieve profits as initially announced. We will firmly capture growth opportunities while focusing on changes in demand trends as we steadily promote measures to improve earnings at troubled businesses. In this way, we aim to achieve further growth from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021 and onward.

That concludes my presentation. Thank you very much for your attention.

Cautionary statements with respect to forward-looking statements



This material contains forward-looking statements, including projections, plans, policies, management strategies, targets, schedules, understandings, and evaluations about TDK, or its group companies (TDK Group). These forward-looking statements are based on the current forecasts, estimates, assumptions, plans, beliefs, and evaluations of the TDK Group in light of the information currently available to it, and contain known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors. The TDK Group therefore wishes to caution readers that, being subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, the TDK Group's actual results, performance, achievements, or financial position could be materially different from any future results, performance, achievements, or financial position expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, and the TDK Group undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements after the issue of this material except as provided for in laws and ordinances.

The electronics markets in which the TDK Group operates are highly susceptible to rapid changes, risks, uncertainties, and other factors that can have significant effects on the TDK Group including, but not limited to, shifts in technology, fluctuations in demand, prices, interest and foreign exchange rates, and changes in economic environments, conditions of competition, laws and regulations. Also, since the purpose of these materials is only to give readers a general outline of business performance, many numerical values are shown in units of a billion yen. Because original values, which are managed in units of a million yen, are rounded off, the totals, differences, etc. shown in these materials may appear inaccurate. If detailed figures are necessary, please refer to our financial statements and supplementary materials.

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